Pamph. Anthrop. Archæol. S.
The Astronomical Society.
with C R Smith's Comp

C. ROACH SMITH'S

MUSEUM OF LONDON ANTIQUITIES.

As considerable notoriety has been given by the public press to the offer I have made to the Nation and to the City of London, of my Collection of London Antiquities—and, as its ultimate destination is still a question—it may not be thought impertinent on my part, to make a few brief statements in justification of my wish and efforts to maintain this Collection in its integrity in some Public Institution, where it would be preserved intact, for purposes of scientific inquiry.

It will not be considered, I trust, any reproach to me, that I cannot afford to make a present of it to the Nation, or to any Public Institution; but I wish to explain why I am averse to its dispersion, either by public auction or by private contract. The question is not one of money. The sum proposed I could obtain any day, provided I consent to the dispersion of the Collection—an eventuality I should never be reconciled to. Should the Nation accept my offer, I am not sure the British Museum would be the best place for the deposit of this large assemblage of London Antiquities. There are several large towns which have claims on the consideration of Parliament. The City would be, of course, the most proper receptacle of its own "title-deeds." But it is now nearly *four months*

since G. R. Corner, Esq., F.S.A., the Rev. T. Hugo, F.S.A., and Mr. Deputy Lott, F.S.A., brought the subject before the Lord Mayor; and no answer has yet been received.

The history of my Museum, in a few words, is as follows:—It has been made during the last twenty years and upwards, from excavations made in the City of London and its environs; and during the deepening of the river opposite London by means of dredging barges. Some notion of its extent and character may be acquired from the "Archæologia," the "Archæological Album," the "Collectanea Antiqua," an "Illustrated Catalogue," and other publications. But these works convey an approximate notion only of the claims of the Collection on the attention of the public in relation to its scientific and antiquarian value. As it is more agreeable to me, as the possessor, to refer to the opinions of others, I print a few of those which come nearest to hand, contenting myself with observing:—

1.—That the collection has been gathered under circumstances such as are not likely to occur again.

2.—That it was not formed with any view to sale, or pecuniary remuneration in any way.

3.—That its peculiar value depends on the copious illustration it affords of the social habits and customs, and of the industrial life, of the inhabitants of London in past ages; of the arts, as practised within its walls, or as influencing the character of its inhabitants. Every object speaks, more or less, of the successive generations who have lived and died in the metropolis of Britain, and reveals something of their history which is untold by the pen of the historian. It is in this respect that the Collection stands alone and unrivalled. It does not illustrate Etruscan life or Egyptian. It neither surprises us

with wonders from Nineveh and Babylon, nor captivates us with the finished grace of Greek works of art. Nor is it a rich and costly assemblage of objects which would please the luxurious and rich by rarity or adventitious value. But it relates wholly to England and the English. It brings before us our predecessors upon the ground which we now occupy. It reveals our forefathers in their every-day life; in their villas and in their houses; in the streets of ancient London; it reveals glimpses of them in their homes, in their costume, surrounded by the prôducts of arts which administered to their comfort and to their luxury. Of the thousands of objects which constitute this Museum each tells its tale, and brings us better acquainted with those from whom we have sprung, or from whom we have inherited our institutions, laws, language, and national character.

4.—That, in this country, the National Antiquities have been almost entirely neglected. While every other European nation regards them with veneration and adapts them for public instruction, in England they have not been recognised; or are superseded by collections which have little or no bearing upon the history of our own country.

5.—That in no city or town in England is this fact more obvious than in London, the Corporation of which has resisted, within the last few years, the opportunity of securing several collections of local antiquities which are now scattered and lost.

6.—That scarcely any local collection has ever been preserved, after the death of its owner, in any public or private museum; the only exception being the Kentish Saxon Sepulchral Remains, offered at a low price to the Trustees of the British Museum; rejected by them; and

secured by the liberality and public spirit of Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool. C. Roach Smith.

Opinions on the Collection.

1.—"Visited the Museum of Mr. R. Smith, of Liverpool-street, City; and was both surprised and gratified in viewing such a large and truly interesting collection of fragments of antiquities of the Roman and other ancient inhabitants of Londinium. Nothing but zeal, care, and determined perseverance, could have amassed such a valuable collection.

"*Dec.* 29, 1843. John Britton."

2.—"I have been much surprised and gratified at the extent and value of these relics. J. G. Bowerbank."

3.—"Remember, that the Scandinavian Museum, in Denmark, was begun with seven pieces. You, as a private man, are where we, a Committee, were, after ten years' working. Go on—and prosper. Thomsen

"*London*, 18*th May*, 1843. (of Copenhagen)."

4.—"Mr. Smith's wonderful collection of Roman Antiquities, found in London, shows how much may be done by individual zeal, when wisely directed. It is said, that the City of London is to have a Museum, which, in judicious hands, would be an important institution. In the British Museum, our native antiquities appear to be held in very little esteem; and, in general, articles sent there are lost to public view. It is discreditable to the government of this country, that we have no Museum of

National Antiquities, which might, under a judicious curator, at a very moderate expense to the nation, become one of the most interesting and popular institutions of the metropolis. In such an institution, a collection like that made by Mr. Smith should be deposited for the advantage of posterity."—*The* Archæological Album, *p.*149.

5.—"If the sense of the nation could be taken on the question, your collection would be voted to be bought by an immense majority; £5,000 instead of £3,000 would be deemed a cheap purchase.

"*April* 10, 1855. J. Silk Buckingham."

6.—"Je ne puis croire que la ville de Londres laisse échapper une collection spéciale pour elle, comme la votre. Bien des villes de province, en France, s'empresseraient en pareil cas des tarifices pour conserver de pareils tîtres de gloire et d'ancienneté."—M. Lecointre-Dupont, *President of the Society of Antiquaries of the West, Poitiers.*

7.—"The Museum of Mr. C. Roach Smith has been offered to the British Museum (the nation), and the City of London. Its claims on attention from both are pre-eminent; inasmuch as it is a purely historic gathering of relics, which it is hopeless to expect ever to form again, and precisely what is wanted in our national collections, to exhibit the manners and customs of the early conquerors of our island. As a picture of Roman London, this Museum is unique; and has been collected with that view. Mr. Smith devoted untiring zeal, and a large amount of money, to form it; and, in addition to this, gave up much time, and the long experience of ripe judgment and scholarship, which, we may be permitted to

observe, is one chief ingredient in the formation of such a Museum, *and one that would be dearly paid for in the salary of a public officer* of any one of our own museums. The price asked for the whole is by no means immoderate; and, as the collection is so peculiarly a London one, and so remarkable a monument of our early history, we trust to seeing it safely deposited for ever in the capital it so ably illustrates."—ART JOURNAL, *April*, 1855.

8.—"But my thanks are especially due to Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., who may be said to have devoted a life and a fortune to the collection and preservation of a Museum of London Antiquities, unrivalled for its curiosity and interest. The liberality of this gentleman has enabled me to enrich my pages with some valuable and curious illustrations, and is a laudable example to other collectors."—*Preface to* "*Costume in England*" (1846), *by* F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

9.—"We now take our leave of this illustrious London room. We have seen in it what could not be seen elsewhere; for it holds what is best of the little that ages of ignorance and Vandalism have spared of Roman London."—CHAMBERS' JOURNAL, *Oct.* 21, 1854.

10.—"Surely it will never be permitted that this fine Museum should share the same fate as the other London collections; and that even the Trustee of the British Museum, who objected to the purchase of the Faussett collection, "because they were not works *of high art!*" would give his aid for the addition of this unique assemblage of *London* Antiquities to the British Museum."—NORFOLK CHRONICLE, *June* 24, 1854.

11.—"In the course of the last year, an excellent article appeared in the *Art Journal*, under the head of '*Our National Antiquities*,' exhibiting the superior attention paid, in other countries, to that of England relative to the historical application of national monuments. In proof of this, the writer says—'We have only to set our foot on foreign ground, and enter the first museum in the first town we happen to light upon, to be struck with the respect paid to the antiquities of the locality. This holds good throughout the continent. The museum of every town shows to the visitor more or less of the character of its ancient inhabitants reflected in their works. As these are *classified under their various heads*, he proceeds at once to see and understand them. It is not so with us: our museums, if worthy of the name, are mere collections of odds and ends of all kinds.' The same article particularly alludes to London, and to the great indifference with which the relics of antiquity, found there, are treated, by those who should be the first to secure and preserve them to future ages.

"How far this remark may be correct, we must leave for the decision of the citizens of the great Metropolis; but we do know that a most valuable Private Museum of London Antiquities has been collected, by years of laborious and expensive research, by Mr. Roach Smith, and that he, about a year ago, published (for Subscribers only) an illustrated Catalogue of the Collection, the interesting contents of which amount to more than a thousand Roman, Saxon, Norman, and Mediæval articles. It appears, also, by the preface to that Catalogue, that during the excavations, etc., in London, from which that Museum was formed, four other large collections of antiquities were also formed—two of which were offered

to the Corporation of London, and refused—and three of them have since been scattered by auction sales, so that, now, they are completely lost, as valuable historical mementoes, to the public of London and to the nation at large.

"Under those circumstances, we are glad to hear that Mr. Roach Smith, who has long directed his mind to Antiquarian research, and has issued forth many distinguished works, connected with that important department of literature, has offered his truly valuable scientific collection to the National Museum, and to the Corporation of London, at a sum, under the cost price—viz., £3,000. This rare opportunity, we expect one of them will readily embrace, for certainly such a collection, so forcibly exhibiting a tangible illustration of the characteristic peculiarities of the varied races of men, who, through a long succession of ages, have inhabited the British Metropolis, ought to be in the possession of a public body; and, if once the opportunity so to secure them be neglected, it, in all probability, may never return. It will naturally be inquired—Why have not the Corporation of London, or the British Museum, secured the whole of the British, Roman, Saxon, Norman, and Mediæval articles, in successive years, as they were discovered in London, for preservation, in a public Museum? The answer is, that public bodies seldom do their duty in this respect, they being, generally, composed of persons of a very mixed character, whose personal interests are often preferred to the public good; secret and irresponsible, they too often remain for years invulnerable to public opinion. The construction of the British Museum management may also be faulty. In the present case it is reported that some of the officers

are advising the money of the nation to be expended on Mr. Bernal's curiosities of Mediæval times, and on a collection of medals, offered to the trustees by Mr. Hawkins, while Mr. Roach Smith's truly national and metropolitan collections are either passed over or undervalued. The antiquities of our own country should certainly stand first in the National Museum. By the present rule, they are placed last, or rather, are altogether ignored by the trustees, if not by the curators and officers. The offer alluded to, however, presents an opportunity, which they surely will readily embrace, and thereby atone for the past, and lay the foundation for future valuable extensions."—York Herald, *March*, 24*th*.

12.—"Mr. Roach Smith, now wishing to liberate himself from the custody of his collection, to devote himself to similar researches in a wider field, and being moreover desirous that it should pass into the hands of some public body powerful enough to preserve it entire for scientific and antiquarian reference, has offered the whole to the Trustees of the British Museum and the Corporation of London, for £3000. This is a sum far beneath its pecuniary worth."—Norwich Mercury *March* 10, 1855.

13.—"There is no English antiquary, and there are few Continental antiquaries of note who do not know *Mr. Charles Roach Smith's Museum of London Antiquities.* It is, indeed, one of the sights of London; and one much more accessible to the student than many of the professed places, thanks to the frank kindness of its possessor. The things which this Museum contains are just the things in which the National Collection is disgracefully

deficient. There is no lack, we understand, of purchasers; but Mr. Smith knowing, as everybody else knows, who understands anything of such matters, that either the British Museum, or the City of London, ought to possess the collection, has thought it his duty to give them the first offer. We trust that the authorities of the Museum will not repeat their recent blunder, and throw away another opportunity of making, at a very small cost, a very valuable addition to the national department of the Nation's Museum.—The Critic, *March* 1, 1855.

14.—"For many years past Mr. Smith has devoted himself to watching the progress of improvements, and rescuing from destruction the thousands of objects interesting to the antiquary, which the workmen have disinterred in the course of their labours. We look on Mr. Smith as a great benefactor to the City of London, etc."—The Atlas, *June* 10*th*. 1854.

15.—"We are entitled to hope that the offer which Mr. C. Roach Smith has made, to transfer his invaluable collection of antiquities, formed from excavations in subterranean London, to the Museum, at a price which will barely return to him his money outlay, will be accepted, and some atonement be thereby made for the great errors committed in *not* buying the Faussett collection,* and in wasting more than eighty pounds in the purchase of the Bernal print? We repeat, *Are* we entitled so to hope? We confess we hardly think so?"—Gateshead Observer, *March* 10*th*, 1855.

* For a full account of the extraordinary proceedings connected with its rejection by the Trustees of the British Museum, see "Collectanea Antiqua," vol. iii. p. 179—192, and p. 266—269.

16.—"Mr. Smith's museum appears to have been formed at a cost of time and expense very considerable to a private antiquary, though amounting to a sum (three thousand pounds, perhaps) trifling enough to any public body. We believe that the desire of its owner to prevent the ultimate dispersion of its contents, has induced Mr. Smith to seek a home for it, either among the possessions of the London Corporation, or in the British Museum. That a Museum of Antiquities should be thought desirable by citizens of London, who have already a collection of relics at Guildhall, and at the Mansion-house, of which they would be most happy to make a clearance, is not to be supposed. While Gog and Magog are supported as they now are by the Mayor and Corporation, the council-chamber of Guildhall contains more than enough of antiquarian possessions. That the Corporation itself should be of a different opinion, and take kindly to the idea of a Museum which would enter into competition with it, for the public entertainment, is not readily to be supposed. We were on the point of saying, public instruction, but, while Mr. Roach Smith's Museum does teach something of the uses of history, the Corporation regards history as useless. It has made no use of its teachings, and cannot wish to be thought desirous to assist in their diffusion. We have little doubt, however, that the Trustees of the British Museum, labouring under no such difficulty, will understand that, apart from its living monuments, the antiquities of London have some claim on their space, as well as the antiquities of Nineveh and Egypt.* We hope,

* There is no place for the collection of British Antiquities; that department being comparatively neglected in the British Museum, and wholly despised, except by Mr. Roach Smith, and some half-

therefore, soon to hear that Mr. C. R. Smith's stores have been secured as an appropriate feature of the national collection."—The Examiner, *March* 17*th*, 1855.

17.—"We understand that at Mr. Bernal's sale the other day, three or four China (?) vases fetched about £3,000; and that very sum would put the nation in possession of one of the most valuable collections that ever has been, or can by any possibility be formed. Indeed, such a collection could never be made again. We refer to that in the Museum of Mr. Roach Smith. There cannot be two opinions as to the proper depository for such a national collection; and as Mr. Roach Smith has been induced to consent to dispose of it for the benefit of the public, without profit, and without remuneration for his labours, we most earnestly hope that active measures will at once be adopted for securing a collection which, if once disposed of, could never be replaced."—Bedford Times, *March* 17*th*, 1855.

18.—"Our City magnates seem hardly aware of the historic value that attaches to ancient fragments of sculpture and bronzes, and to the glass, pottery, tiles, pavements, wall-painting, implements, utensils, personal ornaments, sandals, coins, seals, and tokens of their ancestors·—Mr. Roach Smith appears to have been most enthusiastic and diligent in saving the City Antiquities. The remainder of the collection consists of coins, seals, pilgrims' and other signs, and a variety of miscellaneous articles, all of which testify in a high degree of the

dozen other gentlemen, in this semi-barbarous metropolis."—The Times, *April* 7, 1849.

untiring zeal of Mr. Smith's labours, and of the depth of his archæological acumen."—LITERARY GAZETTE, *Feb. 24th.* 1855.

19.—"This invaluable collection of Roman, Saxon, and Mediæval Antiquities, better known and appreciated (we suspect) upon the Continent than in England, has been offered by its proprietor to the Nation. The price named is £3,000. In the opinion of the most competent antiquaries of the day, Mr. Smith's offer is extremely liberal. We trust, therefore, that it may be secured to the country as the foundation of a Museum of National Antiquities, which has hitherto been more neglected in England than in any country in Europe, as the empty shelves in that department of the British Museum significantly testify. The acquisition of this collection would, no doubt, be speedily followed by numerous smaller private donations, as, we are well informed, would have been the case had the Faussett Collection been purchased. But possessors of British Antiquities wish, naturally enough, to see that the Trustees of the British Museum are in earnest upon the question."—ESSEX AND WEST SUFFOLK GAZETTE, *March, 16th,* 1855.

20.—"From the knowledge which I have of the manner in which, and the circumstances under which, this collection has been got together, I have no hesitation in saying, that if the British Museum had itself made the collection, it would have cost it from ten to fifteen thousand pounds, rather than three; and, more than this, that neither the British Museum, nor any individual, is likely to make such a collection again."—*Extract of a Letter from* THOMAS WRIGHT, ESQ., M.A., F.S.A., Member

of the Institute of France, *in Literary Gazette, March 3rd,* 1855.

21.—"I have seen many collections both in England, France, and Italy, in public and private galleries, and I do not hesitate in placing the rare and unique collection of Roach Smith, F.S.A., procured at great cost and nearly twenty years' indefatigable labour and unceasing attention, among the first, if not the first, of those Roman relics of science and art."—*From a Letter signed "*An Antiquary," *in Literary Gazette, March, 3rd,* 1855.

22.—"For some years past I have had access to this Museum, and I know well its value. Even a superficial examination of it gives the observer an insight into Roman London which no books can do. I have been accustomed to read in it the peacefulness, the prosperity, and the high cultivation which the south of England enjoyed, as contrasted with the north, during a great part of the period of the Roman occupation. And then, what a vivid impression we derive from the Saxon and English antiquities which it contains, of the falling off that there was in the elegancies and luxuries of life when our Germanic forefathers gained the ascendant."—*From a Letter by the* Rev. Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce, F.S.A., Author of *"The Roman Wall," in the Literary Gazette, March 3rd,* 1855.

23.—"It constitutes the nucleus of a Museum of London Antiquities, which, once collected, as it now is, we trust will never be again scattered as others have been; but, on the contrary, be adopted by the authorities, who have much to answer for already by neglecting to take those measures which might have, ere this time, put them

in possession of a collection at least ten times as great as that which they have now in their power to begin with.—Meantime the citizens are deeply indebted to Mr. Smith for his strenuous exertions and endeavours to make up for the shortcomings of those who ought to have left literally nothing in this direction for him to perform."—THE BUILDER, *June 10th*, 1854.

24.—"A question has arisen upon the money-value of Mr. Roach Smith's stores, which have been estimated by himself at £3,000;* and those who have known him and them longest and best, give their opinion, that he has fixed the estimate as nearly as possible at their cost price, without taking into account his expence of time and labour. It is rumoured, however, that the Trustees consider that sum excessive,† although they have not given a definite answer.‡ The purchase is also under the con-

* A sum lower than the valuation placed upon it by any one of the seven or eight Antiquaries who were consulted:—a sum, moreover, which a noble lord, who stands at the head of archæology in this country, has avowed himself willing to give any day.

† The Trustees have expressed no such opinion. Not one of them had been to inspect the Museum, although special invitations were sent to those who could be supposed capable of understanding its peculiar value.

‡ A definite answer has since been received, simply declining the purchase. It has transpired, however, that the Trustees received an estimate from Mr. Hawkins, which was below the sum proposed by me, and on this they acted in declining. When Lord Londesborough, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Sir John Boileau, kindly undertook to offer, on my part, the London Antiquities to the Nation, I did not contemplate the British Museum only; but I considered the collection, as a means of public instruction, could be made useful in either of our cities or large towns; and Liverpool, Glasgow, York, Manchester, etc., are, perhaps, entitled to the consideration of Parliament quite as much as the British Museum.

sideration of the Guildhall Library Committee, who recently sent a sub-committee to inspect and report upon it. We hope that one or other of these public bodies may secure its possession to the Metropolis, to which it properly belongs."—THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE *for April,* 1855.

5, LIVERPOOL-STREET, CITY.
May 17*th,* 1855.

The Astronomical Society

The Official Reply addressed to me on the part of the Trustees of the British Museum.

"*British Museum, 27th March*, 1855.

"Sir,—The Trustees of the British Museum have had under their consideration letters from Lord Talbot de Malahide to Sir Roderick Murchison, and from Lord Londesborough to the Earl of Ellesmere, with reference to your collection of London Antiquities. The Trustees have also had before them your letters to Sir John Boileau of the 17th January, and to Lord Londesborough of the 18th January, in which you propose the offer of your collections to the British Museum at the price of £3,000; and I am directed to return you the thanks of the Trustees for the offer of your collections, but at the same time to decline their purchase.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"Henry Ellis,

"Roach Smith, Esq. Principal Librarian."

The following correspondence relates to the offer made to the City of London:—

"My Lord Mayor,—We take the liberty of addressing your Lordship, very respectfully to state that the valuable and interesting collection of antiquities comprised in the Museum of Charles Roach Smith, Esq., F.S.A., of Liverpool-street, is now to be disposed of, and is, at his request, hereby offered through us to your Lordship and the Corporation of London.

"The collection alluded to is the result of the expenditure of many years' anxious care, toil, and money, by

our well-known and learned friend, who has gathered the far greater portion within the walls of the city, and principally from the excavations for sewers and other purposes there so constantly made.

"As memorials and reminiscences of past ages of the City of London, both during its occupation by the Romans, and at other periods of its history, these valuable relics must ever be viewed with the greatest interest by the citizens at large: and we conceive that there can be no place of deposit so appropriate for their reception as the Museum now established at the Guildhall, to the present limited contents of which they would form a most interesting and valuable addition.

"We venture thus particularly to draw your Lordship's attention to the subject, as being a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to which learned body we also have the honour to belong, and to solicit your Lordship's kindly interest with the Corporation of which you are the respected head, for the purpose of securing for the Museum of the Corporation this invaluable collection, of which we feel convinced that, as men of intellect, as well as men of business, they will highly prize the possession.

"We have the honour to be,

"My Lord Mayor,

"Your Lordship's very faithful servants,

"Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., 57, Bishopsgate-street Within.

"Geo. R. Corner, F.S.A., 19, Tooley-street.

"Thomas Lott, F.S.A., 43, Bow-lane.

"22*nd January*, 1855.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

To this the following answer was returned :—

"*Mansion House, Feb.* 1, 1855.

"Dear Sir,—I am requested by the Lord Mayor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication relative to the proposed sale of the antiquities in the Museum of Mr. C. R. Smith, which he has forwarded to the Library Committee at Guildhall, with whom the matter rests for decision.

"Yours truly,

"Rich. N. Philipps.

"The Rev. Thomas Hugo, F.S.A."

"57, *Bishopsgate-street Within*, 23*rd April*, 1855.

"My Lord,—As upwards of three months have now elapsed since an offer was made through your Lordship of the Museum of Mr. C. R. Smith to the City of London, to which offer no answer has yet been returned, I beg respectfully to solicit your Lordship's kind interference; and on Mr. Smith's behalf beg the favour of knowing the conclusion to which the Corporation has arrived.

"I cannot conclude without humbly entreating your Lordship to use every available means for securing to the city this unique and most important collection of metropolitan antiquities. It is right to add, that Mr. Smith has received more than one offer for it; but, in the event of their acceptance, the Museum would be taken from Town, and be lost for ever to the citizens of London.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord,

"Your Lordship's very faithful servant,

"Thos. Hugo.

"The Lord Mayor."

"*Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, 4th June,* 1855.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Library Committee to inform you, with their compliments, that on the 7th May last the committee resolved, that 'pending the bill now in Parliament for establishing free libraries and museums in all large towns, and in the absence of information as to the sum required for the purchase, the question should not at present be entertained' respecting the purchase of Mr. Roach Smith's Museum.

"I am, Sir,

"Your very obedient servant,

"Henry R. Goldsmith.

"C. Roach Smith, Esq."

At this stage of negociations, some of my friends spontaneously prepared a petition to the House of Commons, which was presented by Mr. Gladstone in the month of July; and about the same time a memorial was forwarded to the Treasury. These documents are so important as regards the opinions of the most eminent antiquaries, and others distinguished in literary and scientific pursuits, that I think it is but due to them, to the public, and to myself, to print the petition and the memorial entire, together with the names of those who signed them.

"*To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom in Parliament assembled, the Humble Petition of the undersigned Gentlemen, conversant with, and interested in, the National Antiquities of this Country, sheweth,*

"That Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A., one of the most eminent antiquaries of the present day, having, during nearly twenty years of his life, by his own great labour

and pains, and at an expenditure of his own money to the amount of about three thousand pounds sterling, collected a very precious museum of articles, found in course of the extensive and various excavations which have been made in different parts of London in that time; illustrating, in a most remarkable manner, the condition of this metropolis under the Romans, and also in the middle ages; and being desirous that, if possible, the whole collection should be kept entire, as an important monument of our national history, has offered the same to the Trustees of the British Museum for the sum of three thousand pounds (the amount of his own outlay), thus giving to the nation gratuitously the whole of his time and labour; but that the Trustees, for considerations with which your petitioners are not acquainted, have decided on rejecting Mr. Roach Smith's offer.

"That your petitioners are well acquainted with, and are fully convinced of, the great historical value of this collection in its present form, and that they cannot but look forward with the greatest regret to the alternative which seems to be left by the refusal of the Trustees of the British Museum to secure it for that great national establishment, namely, that a public auction will disperse, and therefore utterly destroy and cause to be lost to science, a collection of so much national interest, and one which there will be very little hope left of ever forming again.

"Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your honourable House will take into consideration the importance of securing such a collection for the nation, and how impossible it will be to recall the opportunity now offered, if once lost; and that you will in your wisdom devise some means of preserving it from the destruction

with which it is threatened, and placing it where it will be useful to future antiquaries and historians.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc."

(*Signed*)

Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Imperial Institute of France.
Albert Way, M.A., F.S.A., London, Scotland, and Newcastle.[1]
W. H. Smyth, V.P.S.A.
W. M. Wylie, F.S.A.[2]
J. Y. Akerman.[3]
Francis Hobler.[4]
G. Roots, F.S.A.
Dawson Turner.[5]
Fortunatus Dwarris, F.R.S.
George Gwilt, F.S.A.
J. Bathurst Deane, F.S.A.[6]
Edmund Sheppard, Major, R.A., F.L.S., M.N.S., etc.
James M. Rymer.
James Yates, M.A., F.R.S.[7]
James Hunt, M.R.S.L.
W. J. Bohn, Mem. Num. Soc.
J. E. Davis, Barrister-at-Law, Temple.
Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.[8]
Francis Pulszky, F. Rom. Arch. S.[9]
Charles Warne.[10]
William Goldsmid.
George Hillier.[11]
Barrington Tuke, M.D.
F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.[12]
William Harry Rogers.[13]
John Tissiman, Sec. Scarborough Archæological Society.
John Evans, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. Num. Soc. Lon., etc.
Sotheby and Wilkinson.[14]
J. W. Pycroft, F.S.A., M.R.A.S., F.R.S.N.A.
John M. Jephson, B.A., F.S.A.

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[1] Hon. Sec. of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
[2] Author of "Fairford Graves."
[3] Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of London, etc.
[4] Late Hon. Sec. of the Numismatic Society.
[5] M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., M.R.I.A., Fellow of the Royal Society of Sciences at Stockholm; author of "Historia Fucorum," "Outlines in Lithography, from a small collection of Pictures," "A Tour in Normandy, etc.
[6] Author of "The Worship of the Serpent," etc.
[7] Author of "Textrinum Antiquorum," etc.
[8] The purchaser of the Faussett Collection of Saxon Antiquities, and founder of a Museum of Antiquities at Liverpool.
[9] The eminent Hungarian Antiquary,
[10] Author of a paper on the Early Antiquities of Dorsetshire.
[11] Author of a "History of the Isle of Wight," etc.
[12] Author of "Costume in England," etc.
[13] Author of papers on the Fine Arts.
[14] The well-known auctioneers of literary property, antiquities, and works illustrative of the fine arts.

Edmund Waterton, F.S.A.
Frederick Hindmarsh, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Treasurer of the Ethnological Society.
Richard Cull, Hon. Sec. Ethnological Society.
David King, M.D., F.E.S.
H. S. Southey, F.R.G.S., F.E.S.
E. I. Selwyn, M.A., F.E.S.
Lionald Beale, F.G.S.
M. Rhode Hawkins.
Henry Lawes Long, M. Geog. S.
Charles Edward Long, M.A.
W. Jerdan, M.R.S.L., Corresponding Member of the Accademia Real of Spain.
John Timbs, F.S.A., Author of "Curiosities of London."
W. H. Rolfe, Sandwich.[15]
O. F. Routh (Twickenham).
Thomas King, F.S.A.
Thomas Faulkner, F.S.A.
Alfred Burges, F.S.A.
Henry H. Young.
J. James, F.S.A.
Joseph Arden, F.S.A.
Samuel Wood, F.S.A.
H. W. King, Sec. for the Mediæval Section of the Essex Archæological Society.
Joseph Clarke, F.S.A.
Thomas Lott, F.S.A., Deputy.
Edward Pretty (Northampton).
W. H. Gomonde, F.L.S.
George Virtue, F.S.A.
William Burges, Mem. Arch. Institute.
B. Nightingale.
Morris Moore.
Talbot Bury, F.I.B.A., M.I.C.E; author of several architectural works.
Joseph Barnard Davis, F.S.A.
W. Pettit Griffith, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., author of "Ancient Gothic Churches, their Proportions," etc.
J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., F.S.A.[16]
J. B. Nichols, F.S.A.
Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.L., Professor of British Archæology in the Royal Society of Literature.
John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.[17]
Thomas Hugo, F.S.A., M.R.L.S.[18]
William Webster.[19]
Beale Poste, LL.B.[20]
George Godwin, F.R.S.[21]
H. B. Mackeson, F.G.S.
David Falcke.[22]
Thomas Eardly Hodges, Capt., H.P.
R. E. Hodges.
John Russell Smith.[23]
W. Whincopp,[24] Woodbridge.
Samuel J. Mackie, F.S.A., F.G.S.
W. H. Brooke, Chichester.[25]
William Edwards, Dealer in Coins, etc., 140, Aldersgate-street.

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[15] The investigator of Richborough and the Saxon Cemeteries of Kent.
[16] Author of a "Dictionary of Archaic Terms;" editor of the folio edition of Shakespeare, etc.
[17] Editor of "The Genealogist," "The Gentleman's Magazine," etc.
[18] Senior Curate of St. Botolph's; Member of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries.
[19] Numismatist, and dealer in coins and medals.
[20] Author of "Britannic Researches," and "Coins of the Ancient Britons."
[21] Editor of "The Builder," etc.
[22] Dealer in antiquities, etc.
[23] Publisher, etc., Soho-square.
[24] Owner of a collection of antiquities.
[25] Artist; illustrator of "Keightley's Mythology, etc."

A. C. Kirkman.[26]
John Virtue.
William Bell, Phil. Dr. of Königsberg and London.[27]
Edwin Keet.[28]
Thomas Richards.
Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., Derby.[29]
J. G. Waller.[30]
Edward L. Cutts, B.A., Hon. Sec. Essex Archæological Society.
P. M. Duncan, M.D., London; F.S.A., Scotland, and Foreign Secretary.
Thomas Bateman, author of "Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire."
William Fennell, Wakefield.
Arthur Ashpitel, F.S.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.I.A.,[31] etc.
Samuel Tymms, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. Suffolk Institute of Archæology.
John Hodgson Hinde, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
John Adamson, Senior Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Hon. Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh and Perth.
Edward Charlton, M.D., Junior Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. F.S.A., and one of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
John Clayton, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
William Kell, F.S.A., and Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, F.S.A., and Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Thomas Bell, Member of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
H. G. Potter, F.S.A., F.G.S., F.L.S., Member of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
John Buchanan, Member of the Faculty of Procurators, Member of the Philosophical Society, Glasgow, Cor. Mem. of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and Secretary to the Western Bank of Scotland, Glasgow.
William Euing, Secretary to the Association of Underwriters, and Member of the Maitland Club, Glasgow.
William Ramsey, Member of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,

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[26] Possessor of a collection of antiquities, and author of several archæological papers.
[27] Author of "Shakespeare's Puck and Folklore," etc.
[28] Author of "Letters on a Tour in Egypt," etc.
[29] Author of topographical and archæological works.
[30] Author of "Monumental Brasses of England."
[31] Architect; author of papers on Ecclesiastical Architecture, etc.

Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow.

John Brunton Falconer, Jun., Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Robert White, Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

E. H. Adamson, M.A., Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Thomas Austin, Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Thomas Pigg, F.S.A., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

John Fenwick, F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and Member of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

John Clerevaulx Fenwick, Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Henry M'Lauchlan.[32]

Robert Cole, F.S.A.,[33] London.

Henry Mogford, F.S.A., ditto.

George R. Corner, F.S.A.,[34] ditto.

Henry J. Slack, F.G.S., Barrister-at-law, Editor of the Atlas.

John Wodderspoon,[35] Norwich.

Alfred White, F.L.S.[36]

Joseph Warren, Ixworth.

Charles Collier, B.A., Hon. Sec. of the Sheffield Library, and Second Master of the Sheffield Grammar School.

J. Barnard Davis, F.S.A.[37]

H. Longueville Jones, M.A.,[38] H. M. Inspector of Schools.

Mark Antony Lower, M.A., F.S.A.[39]

Charles Hicks, J.P., Alderman of Rye.

John Auckland, F.S.A.

William Figg, F.S.A.[40]

William Harvey, F.S.A.[41]

J. F. Dillon Croker, F.S.A.

Edgar Blaker, Solicitor.

E. K. Campbell.

S. C. Hall, F.S.A.[42]

Joshua Butterworth, F.S.A.[43]

James Dafforne.

William Chappell, F.S.A.[44]

Joseph Marchant, 9, Thayer-street.

George R. Lewis, Landscape Painter.

Lennard Lewis, ditto.

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[32] Surveyor of the Maiden Way, the Roman Wall, etc.

[33] Author of papers in the "Archæologia," etc.

[34] Author of papers in the "Archæologia," and in the "Sussex Archæological Collections."

[35] Author of "Memorials of the town of Ipswich," etc.

[36] Late Librarian and Curator of the Archæological Association.

[37] One of the authors of the "Crania Britannica."

[38] Founder of the Archæological Society of Wales.

[39] One of the founders of the Sussex Archæological Society, and author of various antiquarian and literary works.

[40] [41] Founders of the Sussex Archæological Society, etc.

[42] Editor of the "Art Journal."

[43] Of the firm of Messrs. Butterworth and Co., 7, Fleet-street.

[44] Author and editor of several literary works.

James Gowland, 52, London-wall.
Charles Lane.[45]
Francis Horner, Treasurer of the Architectural Society, Liverpool.
H. P. Horner, Architect, Liverpool.
Thomas Crook, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Edward Benn, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Joseph Guyton, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Thomas J. Paris, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool, etc.
Peter R. M'Quie, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
W. J. Hammond, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Wm. Bridson, Liverpool.
John G. Jacob, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Thomas Reay, Liverpool.
Thomas Brakell, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Robert Gill, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Joseph Hadwen, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Edw. Higgin, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool, and Hon. Member of the Manchester Natural History Society.
John N. Crosse, F.S.S., and Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
James Vose, M.D.
T. Bickerton Evans, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Joseph Dickenson, M.D., F.R.S., and President of the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society.
W. M. Fisher, Ph.D., F.R.A.S.
John Hay, Architect, President of the Liverpool Architectural and Archæological Society.
Thomas Moore, M.A., Librarian of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, and Chaplain to the West Derby Union.
Arthur Ellis, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Morris Charles Jones, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
D. Lamb, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
James A. Picton, F.S.A., Liverpool, Chairman of the Public Library and Museum Committee.
Thomas L. Hodson, Member of the above Committee.
Thomas Fleming, Member of the above Committee.
A. Hume, D.C.L. and LL.D., Hon. Sec. of the Historic Society, Liverpool.[46]
Joseph Boult, V.P. of the Liver-

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[45] Late editor of the "Price Current."

[46] One of the three founders of the Historic Society; and author of various papers on literature, science, and archæology.

The foregoing notes are very incomplete, and demand an apology to those whose names are not annotated; but most of them are well known, and generally may be recognised by the initials or description attached.

pool Architectural and Archæological Society, Member of the Historic Society, etc.
Edwin P. Adams.
William Lord, Lieut., R.N., Marine Surveyor at the Port of Liverpool.
Thomas Moore, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
John Picton, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
D. Mather, Merchant, Liverpool.
John Mather, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
P. Macintyre, M.D., Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Edward Evans, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
J. J. Godfrey, M.R.C.S., London.
A. Mac Ilveen, Principal of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution.
James Lister, Banker, Liverpool
James Thorneley, Liverpool.
John Colton, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Thomas Kendall, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Alfred Jones, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
James Reay, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
John Harrison Johnson, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Thomas Wood, B.A., Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Edward Jones, C.E., M.E., and Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Thomas Sanson, A.L.S., F.B.S.E., and Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
James Stonehouse, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
James Smith, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Richard Houghton, Jun., Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
Hugh Neill, F.R.A.S.
Thomas J. Kilpin, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.
R. L. Jones, Merchant.
T. Francis Anderson, Member of the Historic Society, Liverpool.

A Petition to the same effect was presented to the House of Commons, on the 23rd July, by Mr. J. H. Gurney, on the part of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Museum.

At the same time the following memorial was forwarded to the Lords of the Treasury.

"*To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.*

"My Lords,—We, the undersigned noblemen and gentlemen, interested in the study of our national history and

antiquities, beg earnestly to call the attention of your lordships to the circumstance, that Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A. (of 5, Liverpool-street, City), a gentleman of great eminence in archæological science, has, by constant and assiduous labour during nearly twenty years, and by an expenditure in money to the amount of about three thousand pounds, collected together and arranged a museum of considerable extent, consisting of antiquities of the Roman period especially, but also of Saxon and Mediæval times, found in the course of excavations in the city of London, which illustrate in a very remarkable manner the condition of the metropolis during the remote periods to which they relate. Mr. Smith having resolved to dispose of this collection, and naturally anxious that it should not be dispersed, offered it to the British Museum for the sum which he has himself expended upon it, namely, three thousand pounds, thus making no account of the labour and time which it had cost him; but the trustees of that establishment have, without stating any reasons, declined to purchase it.

"We are well aware of the great value and interest of Mr. Smith's collection, and many of us have had frequent occasions to consult it, and can therefore speak from experience of the vast fund of antiquarian instruction which it contains—instruction which, we believe, can be found to the same degree in no other collection in this country. We are satisfied also that the sum of three thousand pounds is not a high estimate of its value, and that this ought not to be an obstacle in the way of securing the collection in its present form for the nation; to be placed either in the British Museum, or elsewhere, where it may be of easy access to all who have need to consult it. We should witness with very great regret, the dispersion of this col-

lection; because it has been made with great knowledge and discrimination, and because, from the circumstances under which it has been made, we believe that there is no probability that such a collection will ever be made again, and in its entire state it forms a monument of the history of our own country of a unique and important description. We should regret also, that it should either be carried away from this country, or that it should pass into private hands, where it might not be so generally accessible for the use of antiquaries and historians, as it has been while in the possession of Mr. Smith. Convinced that the Trustees of the British Museum, in rejecting the offer of this collection, have acted under wrong or imperfect information, we beg to press upon the consideration of your lordships the desirableness of securing it at once for the nation, before it be dispersed, and thus rendered useless to science, and of placing it in its collective form where it may be accessible and useful to the public.

"*London, July 20th,* 1855."

(*Signed*).

Talbot de Malahide.[1]
Londesborough.[2]
Albert Way, F.S.A.
Charles Tucker, F.S.A.[3]
John G. Waller, Author of "Monumental Brasses of England," etc.
Dawson Turner, F.S.A.
George Guilt, F.S.A.
Thomas Hugo, F.S.A.
John Britton.[4]
S. C. Hall, F.S.A., Editor of the "Art Journal."
F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A.
Thomas Bell, V.P.R.S., P.L.S.[5]
F. Bennoch, F.S.A.

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[1] President of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.
[2] First President of the British Archæological Association.
[3] One of the Honorary Secretaries of the Archæological Institute.
[4] The veteran antiquarian author; and, he may be called, the father of popular archæology in this country.
[5] Author of the "History of British Quadrupeds," etc.

Thomas Wright, M.A., F.S.A., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.
John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., F.S.A.
Geo. R. Corner, F.S.A.
Henry Mogford, F.S.A.
Samuel J. Mackie, F.S.A.
Charles Warne.
Alfred White, F.L.S., F.R.A.S.
W. H. Rolfe, Sandwich.
J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S., F.S.A.
John Wilkinson.[6]
Thomas Richards.
John Timbs, F.S.A., Author of "Curiosities of London;" Editor of the "Illustrated London News."
Charles Mackay, LL.D., F.S.A.
Joseph Durham, F.S.A., Sculptor.
Frederick Hindmarsh, Fellow of the Geological and Royal Geographical Societies, and Treasurer of the Ethnological Society of London.
Richard Cull, Hon. Sec. of the Ethnological Society.
William Bell, Phil. Dr. of the University of Königsberg (in Prussia), and London.
W. Petit Griffith, F.S.A., Author of "Ancient Gothic Churches, their Proportions," etc.
W. D. Haggard, F.S.A., F.R.A.S.[7]
Thomas Lott, F.S.A.,[8] 43, Bowlane, Cheapside.
Edward Falkener,[9] 21, Bloomsbury-square.
Joshua W. Butterworth, F.S.A.

In the foregoing lists of names will be found some of the most eminent antiquaries of the kingdom, and many of persons not less distinguished in literature and in science. Among them may be observed the signatures of professional gentlemen, who are, of course, well acquainted with what may be called the money-value, or "market-price," and whose opinion may be placed against that of the one or two valuers, whose views, it is considered, have influenced the trustees. But, it may here be repeated, it is not a question of money. The £3,000 suggested, not as a remunerating price, but as some return for outlay, can be obtained any day, contingent on the dispersion of the col-

[6] Of the firm of Sotheby and Wilkinson, auctioneers of literary property, etc.
[7] Of the Bullion Office, Bank; Member of the Council of the Numismatic Society, and author of papers on Numismatics.
[8] Deputy; author of papers in the "Archæologia," etc.
[9] Architect; editor of the "Museum of Classical Antiquities."

lection; and this fact would have entirely removed any doubt, had such doubt existed, as to pecuniary worth.

The London Collection was offered by me to the Trustees of the British Museum, not because I considered that establishment the place best calculated for it, or because I had any confident expectation that, under the present Board of Trustees, any offer on my part would be entertained or accepted; but I made the offer because I considered it was my duty so to do; and I am neither surprised nor vexed that my offer has been declined. For the constitution of the Board of Trustees I refer to the third volume of the Collectanea Antiqua, where I have printed the names of the present members, in an exposition of their rejection of the Anglo-Saxon antiquities offered to them at my suggestion, by the executors of the late Dr. Faussett. As the Trustees are not generally appointed for antiquarian or scientific qualifications, their judgment, in all matters where archæological ability is required, becomes mere whim or caprice; they are forced, in making purchases, to seek the opinion of others: this was the case with regard to my collection; not one of them attended to see it, although special invitations were sent to most of them. Their appraisers, in the case of the Faussett collection, approved of the price asked, and the Archæological Institute and many eminent antiquaries testified to the low sum required; but still the Trustees would not purchase. In the case of the London Antiquities, it is understood that the gentleman who valued them for the Trustees placed so low an estimate upon them, that the Trustees could not feel themselves sanctioned in ignoring or opposing the opinion of their own prompter. This opinion, I believe, was given conscientiously; but it can, in no point of view, be allowed to weigh against the judg-

ment of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY persons, such as those whose names publicly attest their conviction.

The offer to the Corporation, it will be noticed, has not been positively declined. The Public Libraries and Museums bill has since passed, and the Mayor and Corporation are now fully empowered, if they please, to establish a Museum of City Antiquities, and thus take away a reproach which has so long attached to the City of London. In reference to the letter received from the Guildhall Library Committee (see p. 20), it may be as well to remark, that when a deputation from the Committee called to inspect my museum, one of the members, in the course of conversation, mentioned the price, about which there was never any doubt or want of information, although the sum is not expressed in the letter addressed to the Lord Mayor by Messrs. Hugo, Corner, and Lott.

5, *Liverpool Street, City.*
August 23*rd*, 1855.

ROMAN LONDON.

To follow the delivery of the JOURNAL *of the* REV. BRYAN FAUSSETT, *the printing of which is now advancing towards completion.*

THE ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF LONDON:

To be printed in quarto, with numerous engravings and woodcuts, including VIEWS OF THE ROMAN WALL OF LONDON, and other ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS, MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS, WALL PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES, STATUETTES IN BRONZE, the COLOSSAL bronze head of HADRIAN, IMPLEMENTS and UTENSILS, SEPULCHRAL REMAINS, COINS, POTTERY, and MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS. The Pavements and Wall Paintings will be executed in Colours.

It will be printed by subscription, and the issue will be rigidly limited to Subscribers, to whom it is considered that the price of the volume will not exceed Two Guineas. Moreover, in justice to the Subscribers, means will be taken to prevent the work being sold, in any form, at a reduced price.

As the impression will be regulated by the number of copies subscribed for, C. R. Smith would feel obliged by being favoured with the names of such as intend subscribing, as early as possible.

5, *Liverpool Street, City, London,*
September 25*th*, 1855.